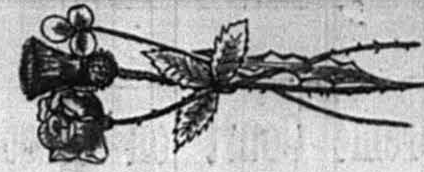


THE COLONIST.



Vol. I.

Price—One Cent.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

\$3:00 per Annum.

No. 52.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 8.

Blake moved an address to the Queen in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Costigan moved an amendment endorsing the resolution passed four years ago. The amendment was carried by one hundred and sixteen to sixty-one. The resolution was sent, through the High Commissioner, to Gladstone.

The steamer *Landsdowne* seized the American schooner *Adams* for trespassing in Digby Harbor yesterday. This is the first seizure.

All the foreign Ministers, except the Russian, left Athens yesterday, and the Greek Minister left Constantinople.

The Greek troops are rushing to the frontier. Thessaly will probably be the scene of war.

In the Quebec Legislature a motion of censure on the Government for hanging Riel was defeated by forty-three to sixteen.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Raisins, currants &c. B. & T. Mitchell
New Spring goods. P. Jordan & Sons
Cheese, butter &c. West & Rendell
A few copies Parnell Movement. M. Fenelon & Co.
White lead, putty &c. William Campbell
Residence to let. G. S. Milligan, Jr.

AUCTION SALES.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

SHEA & Co.,

1,000 bbls. Canadian Superior Extra FLOUR
(Chicago Brand.)
100 bbls. Morgan Short-cut PORK,
200 packages selected Canadian BUTTER.
25 bbls. Canadian APPLES.
10 tons Prime HAY.
W. H. MARE, SON & Co.,
Brokers.

Postponed Sale.

On TUESDAY Next, at Eleven o'clock,
By James Hynes,

At his rooms opposite Job, Brothers & Co.
50 tubs BUTTER, 5 bbls. HAMS, 50 bxs. Herring,
5 boxes DATES, 5 bbls. Whiting, 30 boxes Soap,
100 Reams Wrapping Paper, 1 Crate Earthenware
containing Dinner Sets (70 pieces each), 5 China
Tea and Coffee Sets, 30 sets Jugs, 30 sets Toilet
ware, 60 doz. Plates (assorted sizes), 50 doz. Cups
and Saucers, 10 Gross Black Lead, 50 pairs Boots
and Shoes, 100 boxes Stationery, a large assortment
of Cutlery and Electro-plate ware, 1 Case Dry
Goods containing Single and Double Width Tweeds
—Ready-made Clothing, Socks, Shirts, White
Quilts, Table Linen, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hearth
Rugs, Blankets and various other articles.
may 6

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE BY

West & Rendell,

Ex s.s. "Polino,"
PEASE, in barrels and half barrels,
CHEESE, BUTTER,
JOLES and BRAN.
may 8

Just Received

A FEW COPIES OF

The PARNELL MOVEMENT

BY T. P. O'CONNOR.
may 8, 10, 12, 15. M. FENELON & Co.

Builders' Supply Store.

Just Received per s.s. "Siberian," a shipment
of
WHITE LEAD,
PUTTY,

OILS, and other
requisites for Painters.
Selling Very Cheap.
William Campbell
may 8

TO LET.

An eligible and commodious
RESIDENCE on LeMarchant Road,
fitted with modern conveniences. Stable
and Garden attached. Possession given
immediately.

For terms apply to
G. S. MILLIGAN, Jr.
may 8, 2w.

OWNERS OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY!

Do you want to sell or lease your Houses and
Land? or do you require the services of an
Agent to take hold of your Property for the
purposes above stated? If so, you are invited to
call at my office where daily applications are made
for Houses and Building Lots. I can obtain Pur-
chasers or Tenants for your Property at a short
notice. I will transact all your business much
cheaper than any other Agent you can employ,
and will guarantee to do so just as satisfactorily,
or I shall charge you nothing whatever.

JAS. J. COLLINS,
Notary Public,
Office: 11 New Gower Street.

ap7, 1m.

New Advertisements.

P. JORDAN & SONS

Have just received, per steamer "Polino," a further supply of

Spring Goods,

They would expressly inform their numerous customers in St. John's and the
Outports, that they are selling Stock at unusually low rates, to suit the exigen-
cies of the times.

TEAS,

This Spring's—choice—at every price. A splendid assortment of

BISCUITS,

Of excellent quality. A case of Morton's

Excellent Breakfast Bacon—Belly Pieces,
(from 10 to 14 lbs. each.)

Their Retail Trade receives especial attention, comprising BEEF, PORK,
JOLES, LIONS, BREAD, BUTTER, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c. Their TEAS
are very superior, being imported direct from first-class Houses in London, and
consequently are highly recommended. Prices range from 1s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.,
retail, and a liberal reduction to wholesale customers. ALSO, they have just re-
ceived 20 BOXES PALE OLIVE SOAP, superior to Scotch.

AMERICAN OIL CLOTHES, —Shield & Cape Ann Brands. Black and
Yellow Oil Coats, Hats & Southwesters, Trunks—different sizes.

P. JORDAN & SONS.

Cheese, Raisins & Currants

JUST RECEIVED AT

B. & T. MITCHELL'S,

Fancy Biscuit Store.

20 Boxes Best Canadian CHEESE,
75 Boxes Off-stalk, Denia RAISINS, 28 lb. Boxes.
25 cases Choice CURRANTS
may 8

NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. R. Firth's

And now offered, Cheap for Cash,

5,000 PIECES

ROOM PAPER,

Warranted full standard lengths; ranging price from 3d upwards.

30 PIECES

Superior Floor Cloths,

All widths. Cut to match.

280 PAIRS

Rich Lace Curtains,

(In white and Ecru.)

100 Pairs at 2s. 11d. Usual Price 3s. 9d.

50 Pairs at 5s. 3d. Usual Price 6s. 9d.

40 Pairs at 8s. 6d. Usual Price 10s. 6d.

30 Pairs at 9s. 9d. Usual Price 12s. 6d.

60 Pairs

(Assorted High-class.)

SEE THE NEW

French Canvass Back Curtains with beautiful Floral Borders.

may 6.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS RECEIVED

FINLAY'S,

CONSISTING OF

MANTLES, MANTLE TRIMMINGS,

STRAW HATS & BONNETS,

MILLINERY MATERIALS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, GLOVES, SCARFS, FRILLINGS,

SATINS, PLUSHES, VELVETS,

SILKS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

CARPETS,

In Brussels, Wiltons, Axminster, Tapestry, &c.

ALSO, A LOT OF

Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, etc.

All direct from manufacturers, and offered at
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

may 6.

New Advertisements.

ESTER'S Fragrant Philoderma at
O'Mara's Drug Store. mar 8, 8m, fp.

ALE and STOUT.

Just landed, ex steamer "Siberian,"

A CONSIGNMENT OF

McEwan's Celebrated Edinburgh

ALE & SCOTCH PORTER.

James Baird.

may 7, 3i, fp.

WANTED,

Two Custom Coat Makers.

Apply at

KELLY'S,

284 Water Street.

N.B.—None but good workers need apply.
Steady work guaranteed.
may 7, 2i.

FOR SALE.

The Schooner

"Sweet Home,"

TWENTY TONS.

Well founded in all gear. Suitable for Trading
or Fishing purposes. Also, 1 COD-TRAP—14
fathoms square by 10 fathoms deep, with leader—
Almost new. Will be sold CHEAP, if applied for
immediately.

JAS. H. HENDERSON.

No. 1, Queen's Beach.

may 7, 2i.

House to Let.

Situate on North Street. Possession
given immediately. Apply to

W. J. REDSTONE,

No. 19 North Street.

may 5, 3i, fp.

Dories! Dories!!

FOR SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

SIX

DOUBLE DORIES.

Just received per "Miranda."

may 6.

ON SALE BY

Clift Wood & Co.,

Fifty Barrels PRIME MESS PORK,

at 55s. per barrel.

TO CLOSE SALES.

may 6

CARPET PAPER,

STEP LADDERS,

WHITING,

WASHING SODA,

ASH SIFTERS and

HOUSEKEEPERS' REQUISITES

At Woods' Hardware,

SIGN OF THE SHOVEL.

may 5.

Card.

FRANK D. LILLY,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Office: ACADEMIA BUILDINGS,

may 5, 10i.

DUCKWORTH STREET.

129, - WATER STREET, - 129.

A LOT DAMAGED POUND CALICO—cheap.

A lot LINOLEUM—2 yards wide.

A lot CARAETINGS—from 2s. per yd.

A lot DRESS GOODS—at half price.

A lot BOOTS and SHOES—at reduced

prices.

500 Pairs Mens' PANTS—cheap.

Mens' and Boys' FELT HATS—from

2s. each.

RICHARD HARVEY.

may 5.

Yellow Corn Meal

By **CLIFT, WOOD & Co.**

100 Barrels

YELLOW CORN MEAL,

To close sales.

may 6

FOR SALE BY

P. & L. Tessier,

150 M. SPRUCE LATHS,

750 M. CEDAR, PINE, SPRUCE and

FIR SHINGLES,

100 Brls. Best Portland CEMENT.

ap14.

Coal! Coal!

By the Subscriber,

150 TONS NORTH SYDNEY.

250 " LITTLE GLACE BAY.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ap14.

New Advertisements.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

PARNELLVILLE—NAMED AFTER IRELAND'S LIBER-
ATOR AND UNCROWNED KING.

TO COMMEMORATE THAT GREAT AND
glorious event, the dawn of a new era, the in-
troduction in the British House of Commons
of a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, proposed
to give freedom, happiness, prosperity and con-
tinent to the great mass of the Irish people,
and won by perseverance and irresistible energy
and devotion to the cause of freedom by the re-
nowned and patriotic Parnell, who has at heart
the amelioration of the Irish race. In commem-
oration of that glorious event a delightful kite has
been selected and will be named "Parnellville"
and laid out in Cottage lots of 50 feet frontage
with a rearage of 120 feet. Every Irishman and
Irishman's son will have an opportunity of buying
a lot that he can point to with pride and say: "I
bought that in the year when, by the irresistible
energy of Parnell, was introduced into the British
House of Parliament a scheme of Home Rule for
Mother Land." The site is situated at the western
end of Topsail; the situation is delightful and the
surrounding views picturesque and pleasing. The
subscriber has been instructed to offer 60 lots for
sale on the premises at 12 o'clock on the 24th day
of May next.

Purchasers will be refunded their travelling ex-
pences, and a free lunch will be prepared for them,
after the sale, at Kearney's. For further particu-
lars, apply to
ap14. T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

ON SALE,

By P. & L. Tessier,
1 Fairbank's Platform Scales
may 5.

Local and other Items.

Farmers are putting potatoes in the ground
to-day.

The thermometer registered thirty-five degrees
last night.

Fifty-seven head of horned cattle were sold at
Messrs. J. & W. Pitt's to-day.

An unknown steamer passed Cape Race bound
east at half-past four this morning.

The steamer *Flower* left Tilt Cove at seven
o'clock yesterday evening, bound south.

The painters will finish the inside of the Post
Office to-night and the outside on Tuesday.

If ice permitted the steamers *Curlew* and *Falcon*
were to leave St. Mary's early this morning.

Lady Des Vaux will be "At Home" every
Monday afternoon, from 3.30 to 5.30, until further
notice.

A large quantity of net moorings and other
gear have been destroyed by ice on the South
Shore of Conception Bay.

Mr. Edmund Daly of Harbor Grace has received
a Mate's certificate of competency from the Marine
Board of Examination of this city.

The steamer *Esquimaux*, Captain Henry Dawe,
arrived from the ice this morning at six o'clock,
with fourteen hundred and fifty seals.

Owing to the very serious illness of a person in
the immediate neighborhood the bell of St.
Andrew's Church will not ring to-morrow at the
usual hours for service.

At the Police Court to-day, two prisoners were
fined \$2.50 respectively for assaulting the police.
Of three summoned by the Mounted police for
disorderly conduct, one was fined \$2 and the other
two discharged.

We learn that the foundation stone of the New
Methodist College is to be laid on Thursday next
by His Excellency the Governor. If the day be
fine no doubt many of our citizens by their pre-
sence will show their interest in this most im-
portant of all concerns "Our Educational Institu-
tions."

The schooner *Rose May*, belonging to John
Steer Esq., the first of the fleet on the banks this
spring, arrived with her first trip at Mussel
Harbor, on the twenty-fifth ult., with equal to
two hundred quintals dry fish. She baited and
sailed on her second trip the next day.

We would direct the attention of those of our
readers who take an interest in the question of
Home Rule in Ireland to a late publication on that
all absorbing topic, "The Parnell Movement,"
by J. P. O'Connor, M. P. As will be seen by an
advertisement on the front page of this paper the
work is for sale at the Book Store of M. Fenelon
& Co. In our next issue we shall insert a critique
on the work taken from the *Literary World*,
London.

NOTICE.—The office of the SCOTCH DYE WORKS
has re-opened at 140 New Gower Street, head of
Waldegrave Street, 8 doors East of old stand, and
are now ready to receive Ladies' and Gents'
Clothing of every description. We will clean and
press all kinds of Goods to look equal to new, or
Dye them in any of the fashionable colors. Ladies'
and Gents' Summer Suits cleaned and done up in
best style. Don't wash or rip any Goods sent to
my Works. Office hours from 8 to 1 and from 2
to 6 and from 7 to 84.
ap5, 8m. L. FORRESTER,
Proprietor.

Births.

GOODLAND—Friday 7th inst., the wife of Mr.
Henry Goodland, of a daughter.

Supreme Court on Circuit.

MR. JUSTICE PINSENT'S CHARGE TO
THE GRAND JURY AT HR. GRACE.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

I meet you upon the present occasion with more than accustomed satisfaction, as the Court has

BUT ONE BILL OF INDICTMENT to send to you

There were two charges of Larceny in which accused parties, respectively from Harbor Main and Carbonear, were committed for trial in this Court.

The offences are not of a very serious character, and one of them, the Harbor Main case being susceptible under the circumstances of trial and determination by the Magistrate at Brigus, the Crown Officer has exercised a wise discretion in remitting it to that authority, and by these means saving expense as well as inconvenience to Jurors and witnesses.

One case, unhappily, I must send to you. It is a charge against one Jonathan Moore, a youth of Carbonear, of respectable parentage, for (as is alleged) the theft from the shop of Thomas Geary of a box of tobacco about Christmas last. Evidence in sustenance of this charge will be offered in the fact of the loss of the tobacco by Geary, of similar tobacco being sold or given by the accused to various persons, of different stories by the accused as to the manner in which he became possessed of the tobacco, and of certain admissions of his to the Police.

I have to charge you as usual that, if the Crown offer you a case raising a fair presumption of the guilt of the accused, you should send him to trial; if not you should ignore the Bill.

The Districts of Harbor Grace and Carbonear (inclusive of Bay Roberts) have especially the two latter, maintained their usual

CHARACTER FOR PEACE AND GOOD ORDER; and I believe a similar happy condition prevails throughout the country.

To refer particularly to this neighborhood,

THE RETURNS now sent in by the Police Magistrates for this place and Carbonear shew for the past half year an aggregate of charges—in Harbor Grace of 202, with 152 convictions; in Carbonear of 46 charges and 30 convictions. The record in Bay Roberts and Heart's Content is for the same period practically a clean one.

Speaking of Heart's Content, it appears to be an incongruous system which for Police purposes associates Heart's Content with the office at Harbor Grace instead of Carbonear; and there appears to be no reasonable cause for an arrangement which takes the Magistrate of Harbor Grace to a place, to visit which he has to pass by the Magistrate at Carbonear, particularly when visits to Bay Roberts (properly within his jurisdiction) apparently compel His Worship's periodical absences from Harbor Grace even when the Supreme Court opens here.

The number of charges and convictions in Harbor Grace has increased to a considerable extent during the past half year compared with a similar period last year, almost wholly, however, in cases of inebriety in the public streets, and disorderly conduct.

The explanation offered by the Stipendiary Magistrate is, that the Police have been more numerous and more on the alert than they have ever been before; and I have been given to understand, and I believe with justice, that

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE is in a high state of efficiency under the present command here, and that the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men is worthy of all praise.

I would enjoin upon the Magistrates and Police the necessity of looking with unabated diligence to the root and cause of the conduct represented by such a large number of charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct—viz., the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors.

The number of persons confined in the Goal at Harbor Grace at present is but three—of whom one is a lunatic.

AS THE CENTRAL PRISON for this and the adjoining Districts, there can be no question of the inadequacy and general unfitness of the goal here. The want of accommodation, the unhealthiness, the insufficient means of employment are obvious and claim the early attention of the Government with a view to radical improvement.

I have heard it lately remarked by an EMINENT PERSON

who has very recently arrived in this Colony, and who has possessed a very wide official and general experience, that the apparent absence of crime and the small number of persons confined in goal is perfectly astonishing, and probably without precedent or parallel in any other country. That this impression is probably well founded may be gathered from such facts as that (as I

am informed by the Governor of the Penitentiary) the daily average of prisoners taking the gaols in the Island does not exceed thirty. That the daily criminal population is about one in 6,500 of the inhabitants of the Colony. Of course, as may be expected, the great centres of population where people are more or less crowded together and temptations and opportunities are greater, and stronger represent a much larger average.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

committed to the Penitentiary in St. John's was 209; to the goal at Harbor Grace for the year ending 3rd May, 1871; but it must be borne in mind that there are many more commitments to the latter for short terms arising in the case of simple drunkenness and of disorderly conduct. The last Report from the Penitentiary before I left St. John's returned only 12 prisoners confined there, inclusive of several sentenced from the outposts.

During the past winter—a season in which there has been in St. John's, and to a large extent in the Peninsula of Avalon, much more than the average of poverty and want—there has not in St. John's been a single commitment for Larceny.

The Governor of the Penitentiary remarks in a letter to me: "There does not exist in

ANY OF THE COLONIES,

to within 50 per cent., anything like such a creditable immunity from crime."

Such are the general character and reputable condition of the people of this country at a time not specially favorable to extraordinary excellence; and I have no reason for believing or assuming (but the contrary) that common crime has recently to any large extent gone unpunished, or that the apparent immunity from crime and disorder is due to laxity in the administration of justice or want of zeal, vigilance, and intelligence on the part of the Police authorities or the Constabulary Force.

My fervent aspiration is that all law-regarding, loyal, and respectable citizens—and particularly all persons in positions of authority however derived, as they have to account for the talents committed unto them—so will strive, and strive together where they can, to maintain and yet improve amongst our people the reputation they have so well earned for honesty of character, purity of life, and respect generally for law and order and the rights of citizenship; and may no effort be spared to induce social harmony, and to efface in the common walks of life, in the every day intercourse of mankind, those inhuman and unchristian rivalries and enmities the cultivation of which strikes at the root of ALL CIVILIZATION AND OF ALL PROSPERITY.

I am not in a position to give you a resume of

LEGISLATION FOR THE YEAR 1886.

The session of the Legislature has been unusually prolonged, and is yet unclosed. I am disposed to think that much of the intended legislation will be dropped, and I know of nothing which may be regarded as positive, and calling for special observation, except the

BILL FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE

which contemplates, under a regular system, the setting aside of areas of public lands as "Agricultural Districts;" in conjunction with and for the carrying out of which the construction of roads and other publicworks is provided for. The Government is invested with the power to defray the necessary expenses of removal to such tracts of intended settlers. Settlers will be entitled to a bonus for clearing land and for fencing their lots, and subsequently to a bonus for cultivation itself. Provision is also made for the importation of improved breeds of cattle and sheep.

It cannot be denied that the spirit and intention of this Act are excellent and laudable in the extreme. That it proposes to give the proper direction and stimulus to industry in this country, by encouraging the widely extended cultivation of the soil, either as a sustaining enterprise in itself, or as an auxiliary which shall in time and in many localities not be secondary to the fisheries. The practical good of this Act will, no doubt, have to be illustrated and attested by its prudent, honest, and skilful administration. I believe that under such circumstances it has within it vast capabilities for improvement of the condition of the people; and the people themselves should be alive to the fact that such a law exists, and, where conditions are suitable, prepare and organize to avail of its advantages.

THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURE

relatively to that of our other industrial pursuits in its yet crude and imperfect state proves, beyond doubt, its future possibilities.

There are bills for the regulation of the sale of poisons, for the better preservation of the PUBLIC HEALTH by the prevention of the sale of meat and vegetables unfit for human food, and for the PRESERVATION OF GAME by suspending the shooting of Deer within the Peninsula of Avalon for two years, and making the close time for other game commence on the 15th, September.

Pork! Pork!

BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

50 Brls. PRIME MESS PORK,
50 Brls. PIGS' HEADS.
Will be sold cheap, to close sales.
ap26.

Salt Afloat.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

offer for sale the cargo of SALT per Maida, from Figueira—Cheap from alongside.
ap.29

P. & L. TESSIER.

Central Restaurant.

The Subscriber

TAKES the present opportunity of thanking his former patrons for their past custom, and at the same time wishes to inform them that he is better prepared than ever before to SUPPLY ALL WITH

Clean, Good and Substantial
REFRESHMENTS.

J. L. ROSS,

Mar 6, 1871. No. 146 Water Street.

Sugar! Sugar!

ON SALE BY

Clift, Wood & Co.,
20 Barrels Scotch Grocery

Sugar,

At 32s. per cwt. To close sales.
ap16.

Cut Loaf Sugar.

By CLIFT WOOD & Co.,
20 BARRELS

CUT LOAF SUGAR.

—ALSO—

10 Barrels Pure, Finest

Crystallised Sugar.

ap17.

"Knight's Home."

GEORGE C. CROSBIE,
Having leased this well-known Establishment, will on and after MAY 1st, be prepared to entertain PERMANENT & TRANSIENT BOARDERS, at reasonable rates.

By careful attention to the wants and comforts of his Guests, he hopes to make the house a "HOME" in every sense of the word, and to command a liberal share of patronage.
ap23, 3m.

CADIZ SALT,

(AFLOAT AND IN STORE.)

C. F. BENNETT & Co.
ap28, 141.

Goudie & Diamond

[SIGN OF GOLDEN KETTLE.]

270 WATER STREET, 270
(opposite Bowring Brothers.)

TINSMITHS

AND

Sheet Iron Workers

wholesale and retail dealers in
Newfoundland and American
STOVES AND CASTINGS.

A large assortment Tinware, Stove Fittings, Lamps & Lamp Fittings, always on hand. Ships' Orders and Jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Banking Hawser Pipes, Patent Windlasses, Winches, Stern Pipes, Rouse Chocks, Calpin's Patent Anchors, all sizes.

Patent Frictionless Pumps, and Castings for Ships and Schooners.
We beg to call attention to our

New Screw Steering Gear, for Banking and Coasting Schooners.
ap29, 6w.

FOR SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.
200 Brls. Choice EATING & SEED POTATOES,
200 Bushels FEED & SEED OATS.
—may3

BOSTON GOODS.

BOSTON GOODS.

P. Jordan & Sons,

Nos. 178 & 180, WATER STREET,

Are now opening a portion of their

STOCK OF AMERICAN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

50 Bags HENS' FEATHERS, 50 bags INDIAN CORN, 30 boxes of Austin & Graves' SODA and PILOT BISCUITS, 2 boxes HOPS, 2 boxes of RISING SUN BLACK LEAD, 5 boxes ROYAL PARAFIN CANDLES, 5 boxes MOULDED CANDLES, 1 case BIRD SEED, 2 bds. LAMP WICK, 10 doz. GALVANIZED BUCKETS, 1 case of BEST COFFEE, WASHING BOARDS (zine), 3 nests of WASHING TUBS (8 sizes), SHOE PEGS, TRUNKS, WINDOW SASHES, and AMERICAN OIL CLOTHES—Shield and Cape Ann Brands.

—ALSO, IN STOCK—

Their usual large and well-assorted stock of

Provisions & Groceries.
P. JORDAN & SONS.

may3.

HALL STANDS,

FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES.

IN ASH, ASH & WALNUT, AND WALNUT—£3 to £6 10s.

At the Furniture Factory.

G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

may1

MILLINERY,

Mrs. R. FENNELL

Has just received a large assortment of

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS,

In all the leading shapes.

Feathers, Flowers & Trimmings,

—To suit—

Children's Tam O'Shanter's Hats & Bonnets,
Pelisses, Pinafores and Aprons,

And a variety of FANCY DRY GOODS, too numerous to mention.

Mrs. R. F. would beg to intimate to her customers, and the public generally, that she is selling all the GOODS in the above line at the very lowest prices. Owing to the high rents and other extra expenses on Water Street, we are able to sell our Goods cheaper than persons in the same line of business on that street. All orders made up under the supervision of a first-class Milliner.

136 Duckworth Street,

ap19, 3w.

East of Atlantic Hotel

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received ex S.S. "Caspian," at

SIR A. SHEA'S

wharf, their Spring Stock of British Hardware, Cutlery, comprising the following:—Saws, Planes, Hatchets, Plane Irons, Augers, Gouges, Chisels, Hammers, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Draft and Sling Chains, Backbands, &c.

RAILWAY

and other Shovels, Picks, Madocks, Spades, Rakes, Riding, Carriage, Buggy, and Cart Whips and Thongs, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Ochre, Whiting, Brushes of every description, all of which varied stock they have come to the

RESOLUTIONS

of selling at lowest cash prices to suit the present wants.

Now landing ex barquentine "L. M. Smith," from Boston, a large assortment of Notions, viz:—Ploughs, Cultivators, Hay and Clover Seed, Brooms, Buckets, Wash Boards and Tubs, Roofing Pitch, Tarred Paper (25 ft. rolls) and American Tools.

Hourly expected from London a choice and well selected stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Raisins, Currants, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Preserves, etc., too numerous to particularize.

We would say to our patrons, come and inspect our Goods. Don't let this favorable opportunity be

LOST.

CASH SYSTEM ——— SMALL PROFITS.

M. & J. TOBIN,

170 & 172 Duckworth Street,
Beach, St. John's, N. F.

ap28

Fairbank's Platform Scales,

To Weigh 250 and 400 lbs. Three with wheels, to weigh from 400 to 600 lbs. One Second-hand, to weigh 900 lbs.

Will be sold cheap.

Just received per "L. M. Smith,"

Best Timothy Hay Seed,

At Gleeson's Ironmongery Store.

may1, 2w, e.o.d

Select Story.

SET IN DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER XLII.

"MAKE NO EFFORT TO SAVE ME."

(Continued.)

She looked at him with eyes full of steadfast light.

"I cannot speak," she said, and although on the most reliable evidence he had just committed her to prison, he vowed to himself that she had no more stolen the diamonds than he had.

It was the same with her solicitor, Mr. Branscombe. At first she steadily refused to employ any solicitor. What could it profit her, she said when she was guilty? But the chaplain who visited her advised her, and Mr. Branscombe, a solicitor, who had been much interested in the case, offered her his services.

"I will ask no fee," he said, "unless I clear you?"

"You cannot do that," she replied, "for I am guilty."

He looked at her, with shrewd, keen eyes.

"You may be guilty of something," he said, "but you are not guilty of this charge," and he saw that her pale face flushed crimson. He could do nothing with her. In vain he talked, persuaded, scolded.

Other people may think what they will, he said to her; "I know that you had nothing to do with the robbery of the diamonds; but that in some strange, mysterious, foolish way, you are screening someone else, or you are sacrificing yourself after the foolish manner of foolish women. Is it not so?"

She had the same answer for him as for everyone else—

"I am guilty!"

"Tell me something that I can urge in your favor," he pleaded, "Something that I can make the most of?"

She looked up at him with a grave, gentle smile.

"You are very good and kind to me," she said, "and I am most grateful to you. Do you know the greatest service, the greatest favor and kindness you can do for me?"

"No; but I will do it if you will tell me," he said; "I would do anything to help you!"

"Do this," she said gently, "make no effort to save me!"

"That is the only thing I cannot consent to do," he answered. "Oh! if I could persuade you—if you would pause and think what you are doing! You are ruthlessly flinging away your whole life."

And he wondered why she laughed—a soft, low little laugh, as if in his words there was something even of amusement. He could do no more.

"I cannot see," he said to her one day, "in what way your silence benefits you."

"The best and wisest actions of our lives," she replied, "are not always the actions that benefit ourselves."

The autumn assizes came on, and Clavering was full of excitement.

The theft of the famous Neah diamonds had been canvassed elsewhere. Over the guilt of the unhappy woman there did not seem to be any doubt; but why had she made no confession, when so great an inducement was offered to tempt her to make one, no one could guess.

The trial attracted great attention, although there was nothing said of the prisoner except that she was a woman of great beauty, and a maker of point lace. It did not say whether she had always been an inhabitant of Clavering or not.

The only remark was that her antecedents were not known. Reporters from many of the great leading papers were present, and many of the general public. The duke himself had to go into the witness-box. From the first there was no chance for the prisoner.

The judge, impressed as everyone else, by the beauty of the sweet, sad face, thought and said to himself that the woman was innocent; yet, how could he maintain that? The jury, one and all, believed her innocent; but what could be done against such an overwhelming mass of evidence. It was clear. First of all Mrs. Grey, of unknown antecedents, comes to live at Clavering without the least ostensible reason, when the duke and duchess re-

turn; then she gets intimate with the household, then goes to the Castle under the plea of repairing tapestry and lace, and all this time she is living in disguise. Then it was proved, for the duchess had unfortunately repeated the conversation to her husband, that, on the very evening of the robbery, she had talked to the duchess about the diamonds, and the duchess had told her where they were kept.

That was the most fatal link in the whole chain; there was such a strange coincidence in it; that, on the very evening she was told where the safe and jewels were, the safe should be rifled and the diamonds stolen.

Then she was alone in that part of the house. She professed to hear some strange sound; she professed even to have gone to the dressing-room to see what it was, but heard and saw nothing. The worst part of the evidence was still to come.

Then the search was made, she was at first quite and calm—indifferent—until the detectives attempted to open a trunk which stood in the room. Then she was roused to desperation; she showed every sign of intense fear, she went down on her knees and prayed them, for Heaven's sake, not to touch her box.

Here came the crucial point; when in spite of prayers and tears, her box was opened, hidden in it was the portrait of Lord Stair, set in diamonds, not only an exceedingly valuable locket, but one that the duchess held most dear.

It was true that no other gem was found there, not even a ring or a brooch, but the theory was that the prisoner had reserved to herself these diamonds intending to sell them; and then she had avowed herself guilty. She had refused to give any clew, she had refused to help in the recovery; she had told her solicitor that it was useless to defend her, she was guilty.

What could be said? No judge, no jury in England, could have acquitted her, neither did they like to pronounce her guilty. The beautiful, sorrowful face, dimly seen through the black net veil, the graceful, dignified figure, the sweet high-bred voice, it was impossible to look at her and believe that she was guilty of a crime.

She stood throughout the long trial, and those who saw her never forgot her. No fear came into her face, the impression left on the minds of everyone was that she wished to be found guilty. She had no desire to escape, and as her fate grew darker a strange light came into her eyes.

As she stood there in her dark dress, her composed dignified demeanor, she looked far more like a martyr than a thief. The verdict came at last—"Guilty!" and when she heard the word an expression of relief came over her face.

"Guilty!" There was not one heart in the court that did not ache for her; everyone seemed to recognize the fact that there was a mystery. The universal opinion was that the prisoner had been the tool of some London gang of thieves, and dared not betray them. "Guilty, with five years' imprisonment, not hard labor." To have condemned her to that would have been to condemn her to death. Then the trial was over, and the universal opinion was that it had been a perfectly just sentence.

Five years' imprisonment. The prisoner gave no sign of emotion when she heard it, but when Mr. Branscombe, her solicitor, came to her afterward and said, reproachfully—"I could have done more for you if you would have allowed me," she smiled as she answered:

"You did me the greatest kindness when you made no effort to save me."

"I hope I shall live to unravel the mystery," he said to himself, "for mystery I am sure there is."

It was all over then. When the time came, the prisoner was removed from Clavering and sent to the model prison at Holloway. She made no comment, no remark. She was sweetness and patience personified. Quite a new type of prisoner, the matron thought; quite refined and beautiful, grateful for every little kindness. A prisoner who seemed to be almost a saint. So one bright morning in September the great gates of the prison opened and closed upon her. Once more Marguerite Lady Stair was dead in life, had vanished into the lands of mists and shadows.

(To be continued.)

RECEIVED PER S.S. CASPIAN

A Consignment of French Copying and Writing Inks.

Manufactured by Antoine & Sons, Paris.

Highest Award at every Exhibition.

ANTOINE'S

Unrivalled Violet Black Copying Ink.

Modern Writing Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S Office writing Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S Splendid Mauve Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S New Red Ink, prepared especially for Steel Pens.

ANTOINE'S Blue-Black Writing Ink, of a beautiful blue in writing, immediately changed to the finest black, is very fluid, &c.

The above Inks are put up in quart, pint, half-pint and quarter pint bottles, also in small glass ink-stands.

ANTOINE'S Colored Inks in small glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Carmine Inks, extra perfumed glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Strong Scented Mucilage, and double adhesive Office Gum.

J. F. Chisholm.

ap.29.

ON SALE.

BY. P. & L. TESSIER,

4000 Hhds. Cadiz Salt,

IN STORE.

ap.29

Anglo-American Bakery.

J. B. & G. AYRE, Proprietors.

Thankful for the liberal support received heretofore, inform their numerous customers of Newfoundland that their

New Stock of Biscuits

for Spring 1886, is now complete

CONSISTING OF:

Soda Biscuits, Wine Biscuits,

Pilot Biscuits, Toast Biscuits,

Tea Biscuits, Finger Biscuits,

Lemon Biscuits, Coffee Biscuits,

Fruit Biscuits—two kinds,

Sugar Crackers, Wine Crackers,

Seed Sugar Crackers, Ginger

Snaps, Ginger Bread,

Butter Crackers, Oyster Biscuits,

Wedding and other Cakes, Tarts,

Bread, &c., constantly on hand,

Assorted Confectionery,—made

from Pure White Sugar.

Orders Solicited.

ap.19.

To Agriculturists.

By P. & L. TESSIER.

30 Barrels

Animal Charcoal

A Good Fertilizer. To be sold cheap.

ap.20.

Bridport! Bridport!

The Subscriber have just received, per steamer "Miranda,"

DEEP SEA LINES, BANK LINES,

ST. PETER'S LINES,

LONG SHORE LINES,

LONG & SHORT SED LINES,

LONG SQUID LINES,

TWINES of all description used by

Fishermen.

COD SEINE YARN—from 4-in. to 5½-in.

CAPLIN SEINE, DUNGARVAN, &

BUNT.

HERRING SEINE, & BUNT.

BARKED HEAD ROPES, HERRING

NETS—Hemp and Cotton.

CAPLIN SEINES, HERRING SEINES.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ap.20.

Lumber! Lumber!

now landing ex "Nell,"

AT P. & L. TESSIER'S

(UPPER PREMISES.)

30 M. PRIME HEMLOCK BOARDS,

(Selling cheap.)

ap.14.

Just Received,

P. & L. TESSIER,

5 Hhds. Pure Cane

SUGAR,

(The correct thing for Housekeepers & Retailers.)

3 Casks LIME JUICE,

3 Casks GINGER WINE,

20 Demijohns Spanish Red Wine.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ap.20.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

By CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

The balance of a Consignment of

CIGARS,

50 Half boxes "Pride of all Nations," 4s. per half box of 50, 20 boxes "Flor del Fumar," 10s. per box of 100.

ap.18

B. & T. MITCHELL'S,

318 - - - WATER STREET, - - - 318

Choice New Joles & Butter,

50 Brls. SMALL JOLES,

Figge & Dougherty's Brands.)

—ALSO—

30 Tubs FRESH NOVA SCOTIA BUTTER.

may 1.

WM. FREW,

191 - - - WATER STREET, - - - 191,

Desires to call the readers of the COLONIST special attention to his Large Stock of

New Dry Goods,

Which includes some Marvellously Cheap Lines in

DRESS GOODS—from sixpence up. PRINTS—from threepence—very pretty patterns. CURTAIN LACE—a large stock—very cheap. FLOOR CANVASS—in all widths. AMERICAN CALICOES—36 inches wide—only 4s. 10d. per doz. FLEECE CALICOES as formerly—only 4d. per yard.

It is quite impossible to mention all the bargains we are now offering. Please call and see for yourselves. We guarantee our Customers as good return as can be obtained in Newfoundland.

Any one desiring to compare our Goods with what they may have seen elsewhere, can have patterns for that purpose.

Remember the address.

William Frew.

ap.10

London and Provincial

Fire Insurance Company,

LIMITED.

(—o—)

All Classes of Property Insured on equitable terms.

(—o—)

Prompt Settlement of Losses.

M. MONROE,

Agent for Newfoundland.

ap.10.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188	18	3
Balance of profit and loss ac't.....	67,895	12	6
	£1,274,661	10	8

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3	2
	£3,747,982	2	2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

[FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.]

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5	2
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717	7	11
	£593,792	13	4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073	14	0
	£1,750,866	7	4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld.

mar 6, tcy.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCES granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.,

Agents, at John's, Newfoundland.

mar 6, tcy.

THE COLONIST.

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.
Business matters will be punctually attended to on being addressed to

R. J. SAGE,

Business Manager, Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, St. John's, Nfld.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

Liberals, and liberal minded Conservative all the world over, are publishing or expressing their views on the Home Rule Question, and also by resolutions at meetings, or in Legislatures are swelling the tide of public opinion in favor of Mr. Gladstone's measures for the "peace, prosperity and unity of the Empire" which liberals maintain will be the result of granting Home Rule to Ireland.

On Monday and Tuesday next we will publish the letters of several gentlemen in St. John's on this question; and will be glad to hear from others, over their own signatures. As we purpose forwarding the COLONIST containing these letters to several prominent members of the Imperial Parliament, and to the English, Irish and Scotch press, by the next homeward bound steamer, due here on Wednesday, we will require letters on the subject to be sent in to this office on Monday.

In the House of Assembly last night the Committee on Supply rose and reported the resolutions. The last item in these resolutions—that which has delayed the Committee—was the vote of \$70,000 for the Ocean Steam Contract with the Messrs. Allan. The vote passed last night without any discussion, the original draft contract having been modified by the Allan Company to suit the wishes of the Government. We shall place the text of this contract before our readers as soon as possible.

The Legislative Council is busily engaged in recording the wishes of the Commons, and sitting probably half an hour, or perhaps an hour every week.

Several Select Committees are still sitting, notably the Committees on Law Bills, Placentia Railway, French Shore Question, Washington Treaty, St. John's Municipal Bill, and several other matters of minor importance, and will report, probably, during the next week.

Considerable anxiety is expressed as to the Report of the Joint Committee on the French Shore, as improper pressure from outside and inside influences are being brought to bear on the various members of the Committee to obtain a report favorable to the French. We believe, however, that there are gentlemen on the Committee in whom the country can have the most implicit confidence and reliance. Besides the Committee cannot bind the Legislature. The House will not close until about the 19th or 20th inst., or probably a few days later.

HOW THE FRENCH REGARDED THE TREATY OF PARIS.

A gentleman in this city, who takes an intelligent interest in the French Shore differences, has called our attention to some remarks, bearing on the question in Brown's "History of Cape Breton with some account of the discovery and settlement of Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland." The following extract shows how the French people regarded the Treaty of Paris, and subsequent events have proven that their fears of French influence, in North America, being destroyed, were well founded. The following is the extract from Brown's History, page 344-5. The reader may remark that the words *morue verte* should be translated green fish and not "mud fish":—

"As soon as the preliminaries of the peace became known in Paris, a great outcry was raised against them as you may naturally suppose, but without any effect. A document denouncing every stipulation in the proposed treaty in the strongest language was freely circulated in Paris, and became the

chief subject of conversation at the time. (From the Scots Magazine for December 1762. The editor says that some persons of distinction—the supposed authors of this document—were committed to the Bastille.)

I will give you a few extracts, for the sake of showing the importance of the possession of Cape Breton and the fisheries in the eyes of the French merchants. 'When we consider the vile concessions made of our own territories, rights, and possessions, which shall we wonder at—the ambition and arrogance of the British Ministry, or the pusillanimity or perhaps treachery of our own? Let us begin with what relates to the very valuable fishery in the North American seas. In the first place, then, we have given up Isle Royale, or Cape Breton, to regain which at the last place we relinquished all Flanders and every conquest in Europe. In the next place, we have abandoned all the most valuable coasts from whence the dry cod was usually got. By the 2nd Article of the Preliminaries France ceases to Great Britain, besides Cape Breton, all the other Islands in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, without restriction; and by the 3rd Article we are excluded from fishing within three leagues of any of their coasts. The consequences of these concessions are obvious. We have nothing left us but a precarious right, subject to cavil and insult, to the *morue verte*, or mud-fish, a commodity not marketable in Portugal, Spain, or Italy, but only fit for our own home consumption. Ever since the happy Treaty of Utrecht, France has enjoyed great advantages in the dry cod fishery. At the breaking out of this war, we had in the Bay of Fundy, in Acadie, in Cape Breton, in St. John's, at Gaspe, and other place in the Gulf, above 16,000 fishermen, who carried on most successfully, in shoal water, the *peche sedentaire* [shore fishery.]

Now all this is in the hands of the British. All our settlements are unpeopled. From the single Island of St. John's, Admiral Boscawen removed 5,000 inhabitants. What, then, is left to France? Nothing but the North Coast from Cape Riche to Cape Bonavista, with liberty to land and erect stages for a short season, so that we must carry and re-carry aboth our fish and fishermen, while the British, settled on the spot, and carrying on the shore fishery, will forestall us, and undersell us in every market in the Mediterranean. Miquelon and St. Peters, two barren rocks—indeed are to be ours; yet, even for them we have shamefully pledged the Royal word, engaging not to erect in them any fortifications; so that even they, with their guard of fifty men for the police, will always be at the mercy of the British."

It is not that we love France less, but Newfoundland more, that we offer such determined resistance to the proposed "Arrangements" of the French Shore Question. If the French, Germans, or the people of any other nationality, come and settle here, and become subject to the same laws, no one will object. They will exercise the right enjoyed by all races in this comparatively free, enlightened Nineteenth Century. They will be met with the same, or even greater hospitality than is extended to the down-trodden of every clime by the neighboring Republic. The Government will afford them every facility to secure grants of land; but we can never tolerate any class of people to obtain a foothold who would be in a position to ignore our fiscal and other arrangements. Newfoundland heeded not the "Song of the Syren" to enter Confederation with Canada; Newfoundland cannot permit France to destroy her autonomy as a Colony. *Imperium in imperio*,—a state within a state—is never tolerated by any country with the least spark of nationality in life.

MOVEMENT FOR EXTENDING SOUTH SIDE ROAD.

A Petition to the Legislature is in circulation for the purpose of getting the road on the South Side extended as far as Waterford Bridge. The South Side Road was formerly known as the South Valley Road. Its construction was commenced many years ago, at both ends—namely, Waterford Bridge end, and Vale's Bakery. At present in possession of Messrs. Browning. The road has been extended westwardly within about nine hundred yards of Waterford Bridge. Its completion, we are informed, would make a useful road for hauling stone, fish, farm produce, besides making an agreeable carriage drive from the city, across Long Bridge, up South Valley River Road to Waterford Bridge and back, in all a distance of six miles, and from several points of which picturesque views could be had. Many persons have been looking for this for a generation; and the improvement

being made in widening Long Bridge inspires the petitioners with hope that another generation will not pass before their reasonable request will be granted. The advantage of this improvement is so clear, and the cost would be so small, that the prayer of the petition—signed as it is by several influential citizens—will, probably, be complied with immediately.

Supreme Court on Circuit.

MR. JUSTICE PINSENT'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY AT HARBOR GRACE.

PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

(Continued from second page.)

In relation to

THE FISHERIES

I feel I ought to make some reference to a subject which has very properly evoked strong expression of opinion from patriotic and philanthropic men, and which unquestionably calls for legislation of a much more efficacious and extended and much less confused character than that now upon the Statute Book. As it is, however, it cannot be too strongly impressed that the law does provide, that, under severe penalties for violation of the Statute—

SAILING VESSELS CARRYING FEMALES engaged as servants in the fisheries, or as passengers between Newfoundland and Labrador, shall be provided with such separate cabins or apartments as will afford at least fifty cubic feet for each of such females; and the owners of such vessels shall provide for such females sufficient accommodation for sanitary purposes.

II.—No more than one person for each registered ton shall be carried in sailing vessels proceeding to, or returning from, Labrador.

III.—The owner of such vessels shall provide sufficient boat accommodation for at least one third of the persons on board such vessels carrying passengers between Newfoundland and Labrador.

For the guidance of the trade and people, I think it my duty here to intimate what my present opinion is upon the section of that act which provides that the number of passengers shall not exceed one person for every registered ton of the ship's measurement—a clause which, I understand, has been used and interpreted for the evasion of the spirit and intention of the Statute.

In my judgment, that section is to be taken subordinately to the preceding one, which prescribes a certain number of cubic feet for the accommodation of each female passenger, and that in any case that space must be provided for female passengers, which being first done, the total number of passengers (male and female) carried, shall not exceed in number the tonnage of the ship. I need not enter now at large upon this subject. The sense of the thinking public has been aroused and is alive to the facts and to the necessity for improved remedies. I have to say a word of VERY SERIOUS CAUTION with reference to

THE RAILWAY.

I am aware that some feeling has been aroused in parts of the country through which the line passes, because of the destruction occasionally of cattle by their being run over in unenclosed wild lands. I have even heard, in fact I have read in the newspapers, (which, however, in itself you may not take to be necessarily conclusive of its truth,) that threats have been made of obstruction or injury to the Railway or to its property on their account.

I read here last Term, and I now remind the Public of the stringent provision of the late law with regard to interference with and

OBSTRUCTION TO RAILWAYS

and the severe punishment which may be summarily administered upon conviction of offenders before a Magistrate even.

Moreover, I have to inform you that it is not a duty imposed by law upon the Railway Company to erect fences upon

LAND ORIGINALLY UNENCLOSED.

Such lands, for the most part owned by the Crown, ought where necessary to be fenced off or sufficiently guarded at the public expense.

I have reason for believing, and indeed of knowing, that under present circumstances every reasonable and possible precaution is as a rule taken by the Railway Managers to avoid accident and injury of the kind in question. Anyway, the Railway is not responsible for the absence of fences upon unenclosed public lands, and any person, in face of this warning, upon the false assumption to which I refer, or upon any other pretence violating the law relating to obstructions to Railways will deserve and will receive no mercy at the hands of the authorities.

In conclusion, I trust that in the matter of COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION (in which Newfoundland is only sharing the fate of other countries, and I believe in less degree than many,) this year of our Lord may be blessed with abundance and peace that if we are

spared to meet again, it may be with lighter hearts and heavier purses, and that our people may use the good gifts profitably and providently for themselves, in all humility to the Great Giver of all bounties, and in good fellowship man with man.

If, Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen, you have any Presentments to make within the scope of your duties, I shall be happy to receive them, and I recommend that you or a deputation from your body visit the Court House and Gaol.

Your attendance will be required tomorrow to consider the Bill of Indictment which is to be sent before you, and to receive any presentments you may have to make.

Presentment of Grand Jury.

Grand Jury Room,

Harbor Grace, May 1, 1886.

To the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE PINSENT, D.C.L., Presiding Judge:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—

The Grand Inquest of the District of Harbor Grace, have much pleasure in once again meeting Your Lordship in the discharge of your responsible duties as presiding Judge at the present term of the Supreme Court on Circuit in this town.

They rejoice with Your Lordship in the knowledge of the fact that peace, general good order, and the absence of criminal offences have, to a gratifying extent, prevailed in this and surrounding localities since last the Supreme Court sat here.

The Grand Jury are also much pleased to learn from Your Lordship's comprehensive and very instructive Charge that a like gratifying and creditable condition of affairs has, during that period, distinguished other places than this, including St. John's, Carbonear, Bay Roberts, Heart's Content, &c.

The high testimony which Your Lordship has been pleased to bear to the general good character of the Colony as compared with other more favorable communities, affords the Grand Jury especial gratification; and they cannot but join with Your Lordship in the hope that the fair reputation which the people of this country now enjoy may long continue, and grow even more pronounced than it happily is at present. It is peculiarly gratifying to the Jury to know that this high commendation has been concurred in by the eminent authority which it has.

The Grand Jury desire to say that they have inspected the Gaol Premises, and were pleased to find them in their accustomed condition of cleanliness, and in as good a state of repair as a building of the size and arrangement of the present one can possibly be kept.

The Grand Jury, however, would here take the liberty of respectfully suggesting that the building, which is used for the purpose of a Gaol for the reception or imprisonment of persons convicted before the Courts of Justice, is wholly inadequate for the requirements which it is expected to serve. The Jury, therefore, have much pleasure in heartily concurring in the pertinent observations made in that portion of Your Lordship's Charge having reference to this important Public Building; and they confidently hope that the practical suggestions therein contained may ere long assume definite form and be carried into execution.

The Grand Jury, moreover, respectfully wish to bring before the attention of the Government the destitute circumstances to which many of the poorer people of this town and district have unhappily been reduced. Whilst recognizing with thankfulness the praiseworthy efforts which have been made by the different Road Boards and other local agencies for the relief of the deep want which has unfortunately prevailed to such a large extent throughout this district during the past winter and spring months; they are strongly of opinion that there is urgent need for the speedy adoption of measures that will tend not to alleviate but to a certain degree prevent the recurrence of the deplorable distress and deprivation which have obtained so widely in this town and surrounding localities for some time past. In order to this, the Grand Jury believe no better, more efficacious, or more available plan can be determined on than the one of liberally supplying with seed potatoes those of the people who are too poor to purchase for themselves, and who have been compelled by the force of hard circumstances either to sell or else use the stock of potatoes which they had put aside for agricultural purposes.

The Grand Jury would, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to the Government that as soon as possible a moderately fair quantity of this invaluable esculent be provided, and carefully distributed (for purposes of cultivation) among the more needy persons of this town and district. The wisdom of this will, they conceive, be self-evident.

The Grand Jury, furthermore, feel it in duty incumbent upon them—in view, that is, of the unfortunate prospect that during the approaching season many of the people of the district will be unable to procure supplies for the summer fishery—to impress upon the Government the wisdom of providing, without unnecessary delay, a month or six week's remunerative employment. The Grand Jury are firmly persuaded that, were

this done, many persons would be enabled to enter upon the prosecution of the staple industries—persons who, wanting these few weeks profitable work, will be compelled to remain at home—idle and without any means of support.

For self and fellow Jurors,
J. F. MUNN,
Foreman.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ENGLAND FOR HOME RULE.

The New York Herald in commenting on the great meeting held in London on the 22nd ult., says:—"The great home rule meeting yesterday in London was remarkable—as Mr. Labouchere, who was its chairman, intimated—because it was representative of the English people. There were present "no peers decorated with orders on the stage, and no fashionable beauties in the boxes, but laborers from the field and from the workshop, who had met to raise their voices in support of Mr. Gladstone's efforts to pass the bill granting home rule to Ireland." Thousands, we are told, were unable to gain admittance to St. James' Hall, where the meeting was held, and the crowd within were united in behalf of the cause which many Irishmen, both at home and in this country, have almost believed no Englishmen would support. The splendid success of this meeting disposes finally of the oft repeated taunt of the opponents to home rule, that no enthusiasm in its behalf could possibly be aroused in England. The opposition to Mr. Gladstone's measures is, as has been said, an opposition of aristocrats. Wherever men have been trained to labor there must naturally exist a feeling of deep sympathy with Ireland in her wrongs and a profound respect for Mr. Gladstone in his dauntless effort to right them. Mr. Labouchere has discharged the first popular gun for home rule in England. Its echo, like the shot fired by the "embattled farmers" of Concord, will be "heard round the world."

SHIPPING NEWS.

INWARD CARGO OF STR. SIBERNIAN, MAY 6th
Shea & Co., 7 cases stationery. H. J. Stabb, 88 pkgs. tea. J. W. Foran, 12 pkgs. goods. Jas. Gleeson, 2 pkgs. earthenware. George E. Bearn, 200 pkgs. groceries. Jas. Stott 190 pkgs. groceries. H. K. Dickenson, 5 cases sugar. Hearn & Co., 240 cases whiskey, 50 brls. stout. Job Bros. & Co., 12 pkgs. dry goods. J. H. Martin & Co., 10 pkgs. hardware. W. R. Firt, 27 pkgs. goods. M. Morey, 20 qtr. cases wine and 40 cases whiskey. J. F. Chisholm, 2 cases newspapers and magazines. J. N. Finlay, 23 cases 2 bales merchandise, and 65 pkgs. tea. Baird Bros. 18 pkgs. merchandise. S. Woods, 1 bundle bedsteads, 6 pkgs. hardware. Jas. Baird, 30 hds. and 30 brs. beer, 10 cases sugar, 1 case sherry, 141 pkgs. tea, 25 pkgs. groceries. W. Parker & Co., 11 pkgs. hardware. M. Monroe, 2 cases hardware. E. Duder, 5 pkgs. dry goods. J. J. & L. Furlong, 120 pkgs. tea, 9 pkgs. dry goods. C. F. Bennett & Co., 4 cases whiskey. M. Connors, 12 pkgs. drugs. W. D. Morrison, 26 pkgs. groceries. McDougall & Templeton, 85 pkgs. dry goods. C. McPherson, 34 pkgs. dry goods, 66 pkgs. tea. R. O'Dwyer, 80 pkgs. dry goods, 80 pkgs. store goods. Chas. Ellis, 1 case gas fittings. John Craig, 2 pkgs. hardware. W. Parnell, 31 cases dry goods. J. D. Ryan, 25 brls. stout, 30 brls. brandy, 6 brls. whiskey, 10 crates bottles. Goodfellow & Co., 20 chests tea, 3 cases hardware. M. Fenelon & Co., 4 cases books and stationery. G. S. Milligan, 10 cases 2 parcels 1 bale books and stationery. Ayre and Sons, 20 cases dry goods, 10 boxes oranges, 2 boxes sugar, 201 pkgs. tea, 1 box glass, 1 hamper earthenware. T. J. Murphy, 44 pkgs. tea. P. Jordan & Sons, 1 pkgs. cloths. Kennedy & Co., 3 cases and 1 case groceries. McCoubrey & Clouston, 2 cases 2 cases and 32 bundles hardware. D. Sclater, 15 cases dry goods. R. Harvey, 92 pkgs. goods. W. H. Mare, Son & Co., 26 pkgs. goods, 47 coils rope. Mrs. Cairns, 6 pkgs. dry goods. Gear & Co., 4 pkgs. hardware. M. Monroe, 9 cases merchandise. J. W. Stewart, 266 pkgs. tea, 1 case coffee, 7 pkgs. merchandise. Mr. Hadden, 1 piano. Bowring Bros., 1 case dry goods. S. M. Brookfield, 7 pieces P. O. fittings. Surveyor General, 1 case instruments. Nfld. Furniture Co., 3 pkgs. furniture. M. & J. Tobin, 70 camp ovens, 15 cases hardware. Walter Grieve & Co., 15 cases merchandise, 200 pkgs. tea. G. W. Mews, 40 pkgs. dry goods. P. & L. Tessier, 2 cases merchandise. R. H. Prowse, 10 bales baging. R. Anderson, 20 pkgs. tea, 16 pkgs. groceries. W. Stephen & Co., 1 bale merchandise. Blackwood & Blair, 30 brls. sugar. John Steer, 356 pkgs. merchandise, 35 pkgs. tea. D. Sclater, 15 pkgs. dry goods. R. Callahan, 28 pkgs. hardware. Alan Goodridge & Sons, 3 pkgs. merchandise. L. Parker, 168 pkgs. hardware.

Marriages.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., at the R. C. Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, Mr. John J. Ryan, to Miss Janet M. Lang.

TREMONT HOUSE.

115 -- DUCKWORTH STREET, -- 115

Transient and Permanent Boarders accommodated upon reasonable terms.